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South Branch, I. H. Richardson.  
Beaver Creek, John Hanna.  
Maple Grove, J. C. Conover.  
Grayling, W. O. Davis.  
Hall, W. O. Davis.  
Hudson, W. O. Davis.

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Services at 10:30 o'clock, a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 344, F. & A. M.  
Meets in regular communication on Thursdays, evening at 8 o'clock. All members of the lodge are invited to attend. The lodge is open to all who are desirous of becoming members.

MALVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. A. J. ROSK, Post Commander.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
JOHN STALEY, C. G. TRENCH.  
GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States. Foreign exchange. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

MRS. T. W. MITCHELL & CO., MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Plum Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

J. B. TUTTLE, MAIN J. CONNOR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

J. MAURICE FINN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Attends to all Professional Business, Collections, Conveyancing, Etc.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

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G. W. SMITH, DUCQUAN and DUCQUAN.

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Office, corner of Michigan and Main streets. Residence, one door south of Methodist Church.

F. F. THATCHER, H. C. THATCHER, THATCHER & THATCHER, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office in Thatcher's Drug Store.

GRAYLING HOUSE, PHELPS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

GRAYLING, MICH.

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.  
VOLUME XI.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1890.  
NUMBER 45.

## NEW ELECTION LAW.

AS ENACTED BY THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Full Text of the Measure—An Act to Prevent the Manner of Conducting and to Prevent Fraud and Deception at General Elections in This State.

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Michigan, in order to prevent the manner of conducting and to prevent fraud and deception at general elections in this state, do hereby enact the following:

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## GENERAL TRACY'S LOSS.

HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER PERISH IN A FIRE.

A Terrible Bereavement Through the Burning of His Magnificent Washington Home—The Secretary Himself Injured by the Smoke—Washington in Mourning.

A Washington dispatch of the 4th inst. says: The residence of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, was destroyed by fire Monday morning, and during the excitement that followed the breaking out of the blaze Mrs. Tracy, her daughter Mary, and a French maid, Josephine Morrell, lost their lives. The Secretary himself was almost overcome by smoke, and several others had narrow escapes from death.

The residence of the Secretary was a fine three-story structure of brick and stone, and stood on a high hill overlooking the city. It was a magnificent home, and was the pride of the Secretary. It was built by the Secretary himself, and was a masterpiece of architecture.

The fire broke out in the morning, and the Secretary was awakened by the flames. He rushed to the door, and found the house in a state of confusion. He tried to escape, but the smoke was too thick, and he was almost overcome. He was rescued by the firemen, but he was injured by the smoke.

The firemen fought the fire for several hours, but they were unable to save the house. The house was completely destroyed, and the Secretary's wife and daughter perished in the flames. The Secretary himself was injured by the smoke, and he was taken to the hospital.

The Secretary's loss is a great one. He has lost his home, his wife, and his daughter. He is now in a state of great grief, and he is unable to do any work. The people of Washington are mourning the loss of the Secretary's family.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

ENTERTAINING DISSENTION ON SERIOUS SUBJECTS.

The lesson for Sunday, Feb. 16, may be found in Luke 11: 1-13.

INTRODUCTION.  
It was the thirteenth year of Tiberius Caesar, the period in the reign of the emperor of the time when the Roman civilization was at its height, and the world was in a state of peace and prosperity.

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## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

At the Nation's Capitol—What is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old and New Measures Considered and Acted Upon.

On the 14th inst., the House spent the entire day in consideration of the Smith-Jackson election case, Congressman Oatwater, C. F. O'Connell, and Wilson of West Virginia spoke, the latter closing the argument for the House by a long and powerful speech. The House then adjourned until the 15th inst.

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## The Quilting

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Moody, of South Dakota, is after a tariff for the infant tin industry of his state. He only wants the industry protected for 10 years, after which it will not require it.

The bill refunding the direct tax paid by the states in 1861 has passed the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass the House. It will not meet with a Presidential veto, as it did at Cleveland's hands. —Blade.

The death of Mrs. Coppinger makes the fourth death in the Blaine family in a little over a month. The sympathy of the whole country, regardless of party, goes out to the secretary of State in this, his latest affliction. —Blade.

The Nashville American flaps its little wings and cackles: "No matter what Senator Ingalls, or Senator Chandler, or Quay, or Sherman, or Reed, or Dudley recommend, the negro problem is going to be solved just as the south in its wisdom sees proper to solve it." —Det. Tribune.

The Supreme Court of Montana having declared the Republican members, whose seats are disputed by the Democrats, to have been legally elected, the two private citizens who are masquerading in Washington as Democratic Senators-elect for that state can now return home and get ready for spring plowing. —Blade.

The Bay City Times says: "When the seat in the House of Representatives lately occupied by Hon. W. D. Kelley, deceased, shall be filled by the election of a Republican, which will occur one week from tomorrow, the Republicans will have a majority of ten. The Democrats have 160 and the Republicans will have 170." How will it be when the contested seats are settled?

The conflict between the Mormons and the gentiles at Salt Lake City today will interest the whole country. The gentile population of the territory is increasing and the Mormons are slowly losing ground. Civilization, the railroads and the telegraph are pushing their institutions to the wall. Their attempt to get the independence and security of statehood for it will not succeed. They can never be admitted. —Det. Journal.

The Republican who was recently appointed postmaster at Shiloh, Ga., asks the department to accept his resignation for the reason that he is threatened with death by the Bourbon bulldozers. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has telegraphed him that the department will do all in its power to protect him. "The ex-rebels will now have another chance to howl about 'federal interference.'" —Detroit Tribune.

Congressman Springer, by refusing to vote in the house, demanded that he be considered as absent; yet Congressman Springer was most decidedly present. He was present and was called and insisted on taking a prominent part in the proceedings. Mr. Springer's case is cited merely as an illustration of the democratic position. That position is both illogical and untenable. —Ex.

The statesman of the south have queer ideas of faithfulness to obligations. Senator George, of Mississippi, in eulogizing Jefferson Davis, says: "He never betrayed a trust, nor failed in the discharge of his full duty, whether he served the United States or the Southern confederacy." In the face of the fact that as a senator, Mr. Davis had sworn to support the constitution of the United States and in violation of that oath deserted the Senate and became the head and front of the effort to disrupt the nation. This was not only a betrayal of trust but was treason. —Ches. Tribune.

Justice isn't blind down at Richmond. She can discover the color of a culprit's skin without half trying. In the criminal court in that city Isham H. Jenkins was convicted of beating his wife, and notwithstanding he's a white man, the noble old Roman who dealt out justice sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and \$25 fine because he had been pretty severe in the beating administered to Mrs. Jenkins. The next prisoner was Richard Johnson, colored. He'd stolen some goods from a store. Two days and \$50 fine? Not much. He was sent to the penitentiary for two years. The third prisoner was Joseph Wilson, also colored. He had stolen a suit of clothes. They were good clothes and the crime could not be whittled at. Outraged law demanded vindication. What did he get? Three years in the penitentiary. This was in Richmond, Va., where, according to ex-Gov. Lee, the colored man is given a better chance than the white man. And it's true, too.

## The Century

The midwinter (February) Century notable among other things for the final instalment of the Lincoln biography. The chapters include the "Capture of Jefferson Davis," "The End of the Rebellion," and "Lincoln's Farewell." Two poems on Lincoln follow the close of the life (one by Stuart Sterne and the other by James T. McKay), and supplementary papers on the "Pursuit and Capture of Jefferson Davis," by General Wilson, who commanded the Union cavalry, and by William P. Steadman, of Company B, who was an eye-witness. In a foot-note there is given a very interesting unpublished correspondence between Edward Everett and President Lincoln on the addresses delivered by the two orators at Gettysburg. The Lincoln life has run through forty numbers of The Century Magazine.

The frontispiece of the number is the enlargement of a small full-length photograph of Ralph Waldo Emerson, taken about 1859. The portrait is a very characteristic one, and gives the appearance of Mr. Emerson before a lecture audience.

Recent visitors to the French capital will be especially interested in Miss Balch's account, called "A Corner of Old Paris," of a visit to the Musée des Archives. This article is profusely illustrated with facsimiles of signatures of famous Frenchmen, and by copies of old prints.

In the way of timely discussion, nothing could be more to the point than Professor Thorpe's paper in which he gives his reasons for thinking that Washington and Montana have made a mistake in their Constitutions; and Commissioner Roosevelt's defense of the Merit System versus the Patronage System.

Joseph Jefferson devotes a large part of the current instalment of his autobiography to his reminiscences of Edwin Forrest, of whom four portraits are given—two of Forrest off the stage, and two in character.

The fiction of the number consists of Mrs. Barr's "Friend Olivia," Mr. Stockton's "Merry Chatter," Mr. A. A. Haye's "Laramie Jack," and "How Sal Came Through," by Mr. Edwards, the author of "Two Runaways." Among the poems of this number is a characteristic piece by James Whitcomb Riley, illustrated by Kemble, entitled "The Old Band." Other poems are by Richard Henry Stoddard, Orelia Key Bell, Walt Whitman, Clinton Stoddard, S. M. Peck, Virginia F. Boyle, and J. A. Macdon.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer of this city, who appeared before the ways and means committee at Washington to ask for a duty on raw tin, is an attorney and agent in this country for English capitalists who have invested some \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in American industries within two or three years. He is president of one of the companies engaged in developing the great deposits of tin in South Dakota, and the claim presented for the encouragement of the tin ore industry is a strong one. But its greatest significance comes from the fact that the English capitalists who have an interest in it are asking for a protective tariff duty for their infant industry. The Cobden club's free-trade arguments are robbed of half their force and all their consistency when Englishmen ask an American congress for protection. —N. Y. Press.

Michigan grand lodge of Masons has adjourned after selecting Grand Rapids for the next place of meeting and \$3,000 were donated to the Masonic home. The new officers of the grand lodge are: Grand worthy master, John S. Cross, Bangor; deputy grand master, John Q. Look, Lowell; grand senior warden, William P. Sanford, Detroit; grand junior warden, George E. Dowling, Montague; grand treasurer, H. Shaw Noble, Monroe; grand secretary, W. P. Innis, Grand Rapids; grand visitor and lecturer, Arthur M. Clark, of Lexington; grand chaplain, Rev. Garrett E. Peters, Detroit; grand senior deacon, J. Boyd Thomas, Edwardsburg; grand junior deacon, William S. Linton, Saginaw; grand shalk, George W. W. Young, Kalamazoo; grand tyler, Alexander McGregor, Detroit. —Detroit Journal.

The race question appears to be the leading question with the Democrats. In the south the Democratic brigadiers do not propose to be dominated over by the inferior negro. While that race were slaves, the autocratic slaveholders were not so fearful of contamination, by close contact, as the mulatto, quadroons and other shades of color in that section give conclusive evidence. But this antipathy is not confined to the southern Democrat at the present time. John L. Sullivan, a prominent Democrat of the north, objects to fighting with Jackson, the "negro pugilist," unless for a purpose of \$20,000 to compensate him for his condescension. —Ches. Tribune.

The West Va. outrage is the consummation of one of the most outrageous outrages in the history of the South of the border states. The Democrat cheating at the polls was notorious, and every step taken since to prevent Goff, the republican nominee, from coming to his own has been of the same unscrupulous character. The chief thing to be said is that the victory of Fleming is sure to be a boon to the South. —Ches. Tribune.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, '90.

The President has been so affected by the awful calamity which resulted in the death of the wife and daughter of Secretary Tracy on Monday, that he has not made any attempt to look after public matters this week. The funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy took place Wednesday in the East room of the White House, and the impressiveness of the scene, when Secretary Tracy broke down and Mr. Harrison with his arm affectionately around him and the tears streaming down his own cheeks, tried to comfort the bereaved husband and father, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Mr. Harrison never appeared in a better light than at that moment.

Secretary Tracy, who made a narrow escape from death himself, is for the present living at the White House. Senator Morrill's recent speech has opened the eyes of everybody to the immediate need of a number of new Government buildings in this city. Congressmen were surprised to learn that quarters are rented by the Government in forty six different places in Washington and that \$121,000 is annually paid out for rents, to say nothing of the crowded condition of the White House, the Patent Office, the Post-office department, and the Government Printing Office. The last place is the worst of all; it has been pronounced dangerous by a board of expert builders; unhealthy and badly overcrowded by physicians, and the workers in it are in constant fear from fire. The feeling in Congress seems to be in favor of erecting the necessary public buildings to transact the public business without having to rent from private parties. The feeling seems particularly strong in favor of building a new Government printing office, that shall be worthy of housing the largest printing establishment in the world.

The investigation of the Ohio ballot box forgeries was resumed by the House committee this week. Governor Campbell and Editor Marat Hulse proved very interesting witnesses, both of them being at times questioned by ex-Governor Foraker, who closely follows the proceedings, and who seems to think that Wood is not the only rascal connected with the case.

Superstitious people are calling attention to the history of the old Seward mansion, which Mr. Blaine's family moved into last fall. It has for many years been called an unlucky house, and the death of Mr. Blaine's son and daughter within a month has strengthened that idea in the superstitious mind.

The resignation of First deputy Commissioner of Pensions Smith has been accepted to take effect March 5. It was generally expected that Mr. Smith would go last fall. He acted as Commissioner from the time Mr. Tanner left the office until Gen. Ransom was appointed to succeed him. He was also among those re-elected.

Senator Plumb has introduced a bill to encourage the propagation of the American Bison or Buffaloes.

It took four days of the time of the House before Mr. Smith, of West Virginia, could get possession of the seat to which he was elected but which was occupied by Mr. Jackson, but he got it at last.

Both Speaker Reed and ex-Speaker Carlisle have made statements in relation to the action of their respective parties in the House. Mr. Reed says, to express it all in a nutshell, that the Republicans have been battling to give the majority a right to rule. Mr. Carlisle's statement, in brief, is that what Mr. Reed did, was wrong because it had never been done before.

The Republicans of the House had a quorum of their own members one day this week, but it was gone the next.

This is convention week in Washington. Among the National bodies here are: The Board of Trade; Shipping League; National Grand Association; Association of Post-office clerks; and the Colored People's convention.

A code of Rules for the government of the House of Representatives has been reported to that body. The new Rules will practically give the Speaker all the power which he has recently exercised over illiberalists. Another very important change is the clause making pension bills in order at all times. The Republicans of the House after several hours of discussion in caucus, approved the Rules as reported.

The United States Supreme Court having decided that the anti-mormon test oath clause of the Idaho constitution is constitutional, it is expected that the Senate committee on Territories will favorably report the bill for Idaho's admission.

Senator Blair's educational bill has been before the Senate this week. Of course it will pass.

Senator Wolcott has introduced a bill for the admission of New Mexico.

The New York Times publishes a story of returning reason when it declares that "the idea that the negro vote can be indefinitely repressed must be abandoned or the injury to the South therefrom will be as great as that from secession, and probably much greater." It is so rare to find a newspaper paper to express an opinion contrary to Democratic shillabobs that the above exception is noteworthy. —Blade.

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